THE NEW POST OFFICE

The Amended Report in Favor of Locating the Building in the Park Passed the Board of Aldermen-Actual Value of the Land-Opinion of the

Corporation Counsel. &c.,

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Board met last evening-John Clancey, Esq., Pres

an ADAMS offered the following preamble and

Whereas, Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., Mayor elect, will not enter upon the discharge of his official duties until after ther first day of January, 1888; and whereas, many of our citizens are desirous of tendering to him their congratulations on the advent of the new year, therefore, Resolved, That the use of the Governor's room be tendered to the Mayor elect on New Year's day, for the purpose of receiving the salutations of his fellow citizens. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., by the Clerk of the Common Council.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, it whether the same was not in violation of the charter.

The Comptroller states that the amount paid into the City Treasury by George W. Isaacs from May 6, 1857, to De-cember 17, 1857, for butcher stands, was \$296, and for market fees \$217 24—total \$613 24. No money has been received from any other person from that market. The communication was ordered to be printed. THE HERALD'S INFLUENCE ON THE MATTER OF THE NEW YORK

communication was ordered to be printed.

THE HERALD'S INFLUENCE ON THE MATTER OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE SITE.

The following was received, in printed form, from the architect of the proposed Post Office, who fears the opposition of the editor of the New York Herald's resident of the editor of the New York Herald's resident of the editor of the New York Herald's resident of the editor of the New Post Office in charge, under the direction of the Honorable the United States Postmaster General, and fearing that your Board, as well as the public, may be prejudiced in judgment in consequence of the erroneous suppositions put forward by my esteemed friend, the editor of the Herald, in his morning edition of Monday, the 20th inst., as regards the site and building generally, permit me, therefore, respectfully to submit the following facts:—That it is the Postmaster General's desire to make this building a model as regards arrangement, and a specimen of pure classic architecture—the design coinciding with what the Herald Considers a city Post Office should be, and for which I give him credit.

All the offices to which the public will have access are assigned on the ground floor allowing the building; the Postmaster's and Cashier's establishments, with the sorting room, occupying the second floor allogether. These apartments are entered from the grand projecting portico looking down Broadway. The public offices are approached through twenty-four doorways, so as to avoid any inconvenient clash of parties. Arcades are placed on three sides, so as to insure the public offices are approached through twenty-four doorways, so as to avoid any inconvenient clash of parties. Arcades are placed on three sides, so as to insure the public offices are approached through twenty-four doorways, so as to avoid any inconvenient clash of parties. Arcades are placed on three sides, so as to insure the public offices are approached through twenty-four doorways, so as to avoid any inconvenient clash of parties.

The ladies' entrance will b

columns.

The Postmaster General's object in considering this subject in detail at so early a period, was two-fold—lst. To ascertain if the site would be sufficiently extensive for the occupation of such a building as he intended for New York; and 2d. That the working classes of the city may be forthwith employed. My professional opinion is, that no site could be better selected for such a building; and I defy any architect to produce so convenient and so architectural a structure on the Chambers street end of the Park, which premises, I presume, will yet be occupied by the city law courts, as originally intended. I am, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully.

CHARLES F. ANDERSON, Architect.

Offices Nos. 8 AND 10 WALL STREET.

After a brief debate on the report in favor of locating the new Post Office in the lower, or south, end of the Park, below a line drawn from the southwesterly corner of Park place and Broadway and the southwesterly line of Beckman street where it intersects Nassau street, the report was adopted by a vote of 13 to 6, as follows:

AYES—Wilson, Corwin, Harris, Hoffmire, Clancy (President), Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Fullmer, Coulter, Valentine, McSpedon, Drake—13.

NAYS—Healy, Tucker, McConnell, Moneghan, Blunt, Owens—6.

Oweds-6. The iron pavement in cortlands street and maiden lane.

This matter was again called up. Alderman Tokser opposed the laying down of the pavement, and hoped that it it did pass some good citizen would obtain an injunction from the courts to prevent its being laid down.

The report of the committee in favor of laying down the iron pavement was adopted by a vote of 16 to 4.

THE TAX LEVY ANEXUMENTS.

Alderman CLANCY moved the suspension of business, in order to call up the report of the Committee of Councilmen on the tax levy, which was presented by the Comptroller to the Councilmen.

Alderman CLANCY moved to amend the report, by adding \$25,000 for building a county jail. Carried.

Alderman CLANCY moved to amend, by inserting \$20,000 for delinquencies of salaries, to pay up salaries that have not been as yet paid.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the matter would lay over until the members had an opportunity of investigating it. He was opposed to this hasty legislation, particulary where millions were involved.

was opposed to this hasty legislation, particulary where millions were involved.

Alderman Clancy's amendment was passed.
Alderman Clancy moved to amend, by inserting \$3,000 for repairing Essex Market Police Court. Carried.
Alderman Clancy moved to amend the ordinance by inserting \$2,500 for pay of arrearages to the Supervisors.
Alderman Clancy moved to add to the ordinance by inserting \$2,500 for pay of arrearages to the Supervisors.
Alderman Clancy moved to add to the ordinance by inserting the sum of \$10,000 for removing obstructions, by resolutions of the Common Council. Carried.

Alderman Clancy then moved that the tax levy lay over. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of re-mitting assessment on the Methodist Episcopal church in Eighty-night street, on account of the opening of the Cen-

he Comelimen to donate 1,000 to the inity was concurred in. The report in favor of donating \$500 for the Jews' Hos-pital was, after opposition from Alderman Tucker, laid

over.
The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of remitting assessments on Methodist Episcopal church in Harlem, for opening Fourth avenue, was adopted.
After some further routine business the Board adjourned to Wednesday (this) evening, at five o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

This Board met on Monday afternoon-the President

THE OF THE MAYOR ON AN ORDINANCE RECULATING THE SALE
OF SERAD BY WEIGHT.
The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved, the following veto was received from his Honor the Mayor, on the ordinance regulating the sale of bread

debate, arguing in favor of the motion. They affirmed

that the Mayor had wholly misunderstood the letter of the ordinance. It did not suggest the price of bread, but only recommended that it should be seld by weight, like other

commodities.

Mesers Jones and McCamil spoke against the resolution, maintaining that the principle of free trade was contrary to the spirit of the ordinance. The motion to print the communication in document form was carried.

COMMUNICATION PROSITIES CONFORMION COUNSEL ON THE NEW

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GORDORATION COUNSEL ON THE NEW PORT OFFICE.

In reply to a resolution passed by this Board, asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether the Common Council have the power, by law, to deed any portion of the Park to the general government, for the erection of a new Post Office, he sent in the following opinion:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE GORDORATION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, Dec. 28, 1857.

TO THE HOMORABLE, THE BOARD OF COUNCLIAIN:

I am in receipt of a preamble and resolution of your Board, adopted the 21st day of December, instant, which recite that—

Whereas, the special committee

Board, adopted the 21st day of December, instant, which recite that—
Whereas, the special committee appointed by this Board, with a like committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to confer with the general government as to the sale of a portion of the Park for a site for a Post Office, have reported in favor of the sale of all that portion of the Park lying south of a straight line, drawn in a continuation of the southerly line of Park place, through the Park to Park Park lying south of a straight line, drawn in a continuation of the southerly line of Park place, through the Park to Park row, for the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$200,000), for the purpose of erecting thereon a Post Office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board request of the Connael to the Corporation his opinion whether the Common Council have the power, by law, to deed any portion of the Park to the general government for the purpose aforesaid.

In reply I have the honor to observe, the question is one of general as well as of pecuniary interest, and attracts to itself the attention of all classes of our ottizens. I have but little doubt of the power of the Corporation of New York city, under its charters, and within the decisions of the couris of our own State, and of other States, to dispose of any part of the corporate property for the public good and common profit, unless restrained by some positive law.

Is there any law prohibiting the exercise of the power, or prescribing rules, for the manner in which it shall be used? The first branch of this inquiry must be answered negatively. There are, however, statutory enactments regulating the manner in which the public property shall be sold, and the proceeds of the sales thereof invested.

The 38th section of the act to amend the charter of

The 38th section of the act to amend the charter of the city of New York provides that:

All property sold under the authority of the Common Council shall (1st) be sold at auction, (2d) after previous public notice, (3d) under the superintendence of the appropriate head of denartment.

All property sold under the authority of the Common Council shall (list) be sold at auction, (2d) after previous public notes, (3d) under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department.

All leases and sales of public property and franchises, other than grants of lands under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a pre-emptive right, (lat) shall be made by public auction, and (2d) to the highest bidder who shall give adequate security, and (3d), that previous notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given, (4d) under the direction of the Comptroller, (3th) in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and (6th) for thirty days, in each of the direction of the thirty days, in each of the direction of the thirty days, in each of the daily newspapers so employed.

This act was passed April 14, 1857. I confess if there were no later legislation affecting this subject, I should entertain grave doubts as to the power of the Common Council to make the proposed grant to the general government; but I am relieved from all difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that under the act of April 17, 1857, entitled "An act authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the city of New York to erect a new City Hall in said city," &c., the corporate authorities have the power expressly conferred upon them to convey the property in question.

This last law, in its third section, provides that before the Commissioners of the new City Hall decide on any plans or spec feations for the building, they shall offer to the proper United States officials "to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a Post Office and the accommodation of the courts of the United States and if the authorities of the general government agree thereto, then to convey to the United States for the econingency of the United States for the econingency of the United States for the erection thereon, at the expense of said government." of such Post Office or court rooms, upon the city bei

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.
The board was in session last evening, and transacte
considerable routine business, and adjourned to this even
ing at five o'clock. INIQUITOUS GIFTS OF THE CITY PROPER-

TY-THE PROPOSED POST OFFICE SITE TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I am glad to find that your paper has the manliness to raise its voice against the attempt of certain parties among

us to deprive the city of one of its chief ornaments (our City Hall Park), under the specious pretext of adding an "orscheme I believe to be impolitic and unjust, for the following reasons:—It is impolitic, firstly, because the lower part of Broadway is already too much crowded, and requires relief and not extra pressure; secondly, because we have too few openings for "air and exercise" already, and cannot afford curtailment in our crowded thoroughfares; thirdly, because the beautiful approach to the City Ball, through those great channels, Broadway and the Bowery, will be obstructed and obscured; fourthly, because it is expedient to extend the business of our city into our "upper wards," rather than to encourage the growth of neighboring cities by overcrowding the lower section of the city. It is unjust—firstly, because the majority of those doing business with a Post Office are compelled to pay tribute of time and trouble to the lower end of the city; secondly, because every additional vehicle which is crowded into the narrew gorge of those great thoroughfares, Broadway and Chatham street, is an injury to trade, comfort, life, health and convenience; thirdly, because it is wrong for a retiring Common Council to dispose of so large a portion of the public property, against the known wishes of the people; fourthly, because the sale would be illegal, a very inadequate consideration being proposed.

In illustration of this last point I would remark that the power to sell depends upon the city being "duly compensated" for the land. The price offered by the government does not approach a moiety of the value of the property proposed to be sold. To prove this I will take the figures given in a city paper as the dimensions of the ground required by the government: 168 feet on Broadway, 186 feet on Park row. 218 feet on Park place, including 65 feet at the junction of Broadway and Chatham street of Park row. 187, 190,000 each—the late of the property of the way and the second of the property proposed to be sold. I find to be 24,657 feet, or about 10 lots of 2,500 feet each; add to this the land to be taken for the extension of Park pl scheme I believe to be impolitic and unjust, for the following reasons:-It is impolitic, firstly, because the lower part

resided over half a century, to make this remonstrance. New York, Dec. 25, 1557.

CITIZEN.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.**

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY AND ADMIRALTY.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTS.

*

Coroners' Office.
THE CANNON STREET MARSLAUGHTER CASE.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Jacob Richerter, who was killed at No. 82 Cannon street on Sunday after noon, while engaged in a fight with a German and his wwe, named Henry and Eva Semmet, was concluded yes-terday at the Eleventh ward station house, by Coroner Hills. The evidence adduced went to corroborate the ac-count which we have already published in relation to the occurrence, implicating the accused in the deadly assault made upon deceased. A large number of witnesses were examined, all of whom agreed as to the nature and manner of the assault. The son of deceased, Andrew Richerter, gave a detailed account of the whole matter, which was

substantiated by all the other witnesses. His evidence reads as follows:—

Andrew Richerter, residing at 82 Cannon street, being duly sworn, deposes and says—beceased was my father. on Sunday last, between I and 2 o'clock, I went dewn stairs into the yard to get a pail of water, and as I was turning the handle of the hydrant a boy of the prisoner came running up the alley from the street, crying, having snow on his sleeve; the boy went up stairs as I was going up with my pail of water, and as I was just turning the second flight of stairs I met the prisoner and the boy coming down; the prisoner then asked me what I had thrown snow on the boy tor; I said that I had not thrown any snow on him; the prisoner then said he would go up and tell my father; he did so in English; my father said, "I speak German, so I cannot understand English much;" the prisoner then talked in German, saying I had thrown snow on his boy; my father said the prisoner did not talk right; I do not remember what was said, when my father told him to walk out before any bad luck would happen; the prisoner then said, "I cannot talk to you in that way;" my father had told the prisoner two or three times to go out, as my father though the prisoner wanted to make trouble; there had been bad feelings between the deceased and prisoner all summer; as the deceased took hold of the prisoner to put him out, he took hold of deceased, when they both got out into the entry they were kicking each other; as far as I could see the prisoner made the first strike, striking the deceased on the chin; the deceased had the prisoner beside the railing and could have pitched him down stairs if he had a mind to; the prisoner then begged to be let go, and deceased liping and could have pitched him down stairs if he had a mind to; the prisoner with both hands, holding the prisoner off; the deceased in the back part of the head; she made a fourth blow, but it missed; she then hid the club under her apron, at his time the deceased hand he had a mind to; the prisoner with b

The testimenty of the witness who followed young Richerter was nothing more than a repetition of the above, so we refrain from publishing it. However, we give space to the testimony of the physicians, as follows:—

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.*

Doctors Finnell, Ferguson and Beech, being duly sworn, deposed and said:—We have made a post mortem examination of the body of George Richerter, now lying dead at \$2 \text{Cannon street}; we found a small contusion over the external angle of the lefteys; there was no wound or appearance of injury to any part of the scalp; on close inspection of the skull no fracture could be discovered; on removing the "caivenium" the external surface of the brain presented a natural appearance; on raising the "cerebelium" we found a large clot of blood in the interior of its left lobe; the brain tissue at this point was torn through, and a small clot of blood passed under the middle lobe of the brain; from the history of the case and the post mortem examination, we are of epinion that deceased came to his death by compression of the brain from external blows, the result of injuries to the head; we would further state to the jury that persons die occasionally from extravasation of blood into the cerebellum, such as we met with in deceased, who had never received any injury to the head; the age and constitution of deceased, aggravated by passion or excitement, are conducive to the production of apoplexy.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after due de-

apoplexy.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered the following

The case was then given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered the following visuoier.

We find that Jacob Richerter came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasated blood, the result of violence received at the bands of Eva and Henry Semmet, on the 27th December, 1857, at No. 82 Cannon street. Upon the rendition of the verdict Coroner Hills proceeded to examine the accused. Semmet in his examination stated that he was 29 years old, was a native of Germany and lived at No. 82 Cannon street. In relation to the charge preferred against him, he said——17 did not strike the deceased until he struck me twice in the face."

Eva Semmet in her examination said——17 the deceased struck me first, and then I struck him on the back with a small stick of wood."

Ceroner Hills concluded to allow the male prisoner to go at large upon bail, but committed his wife to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, in the chair.
DISTRIBUTING COAL AMONG THE GOVERNORS.

C. Godfrey Gunther, Precident, in the chair.

DISTRIBUTING COAL AMONG THE GOVERNORS.

The following communication was received by the Board, and excited a lively debate:—

To the Board Governors—We have shipped you at different times this season, upon orders received from Mr. Duke, twe cargoes of coal, which have been distributed, I understand, among Governors and employes of the department, and a host of friends and acquantances. The payments that we have received from Mr. Dukesfor these cargoes have been in small sums at long intervals, and a balance is still due of several hundred dollars. We had no thought of so general a distribution of this coal, nor of having to wait three or four months for our pay, or we would not have been willing to send it. When we supplied the department before, two cargoes were distributed among Governors and employes only, and payment for them was made promptly by Mr. Spelman, from whom we always received courteous treatment. We supposed we would find the same state of things this season. Now, we are told by Mr. Duke that the Department does not consider itself liable for the balance due. At a recent interview I learned that some members of your body were ignorant of the general character of this coal business; and at the suggestion of a member of the Board I have concluded to lay the matter before you officially, at the same time stating that we do consider and hold the Department liable for the sums unpaid, and respectfully asking that the balance may be paid by the 1st of January.

Mr. Townsend said this was a very serious charge, and should be inquired into. As one of the Committee of Supplies, he had never given any such orders, nor had he ever had any of this coal.

Other Governors made the same statement. None of them had received this coal.

Mr. Shirif acknowledged that he was the Governor who had advised Kerr & Co. to lay this matter before the Board.

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Supplies, with instructions to report the names of Governors, if any, who received this coal.

A motion was made to increase the salary of Geo. Kellock, the Superintendent of Out-door-Poor, to \$2,000 per year, which was carried unanimously; and Mr. Kellock was highly complimented for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

The Charman announced that there was a vacancy in the Board, in consequence of the resignation of Daniel F. Tiemann.

Without electing a successor the Board laid the matter

the Board, in consequence of the resignation of District Tiermann.

Without electing a successor the Board laid the matter

was signed by a basic of action.

Mr. Ben. F. Pirkney, from the minority of the committee, stated that he was not ready to report as yet.

After a long debate it was decided not to print the majority report until the minority report was also ready.

The Board addioring the state of the stat

And Donra adjourned.	OR INSTITUTIONS.
	the institutions.
Bellevue Hospital 85	
Lunatic Asylum 627	Do. hospital 289
Almshouse 1.565	City Prison 403
Penitentiary 71	Second District Prison. 12
The homeital frem Pa.	Third to do 20
nitendary	Colored Home 242
Do. do. I'm Workhouse 394	
Do. do. I'm Almshouse 46	
Workbouse 1,251	
Smallpox Hospital 22	city cometery
Total	7,919
Total	10
Increase	* 000
Number remaining Dec. 19	7,909
Admitted since	
	7
Total	9,406
Died	
Discharged	
Sent to penitentiary	
" State prison	6 1.487
	1,487
Description Day 00	* 010
Remaining Dec. 20	. 1856
Number remaining Dec. 27	1800,
Account to the same	7.00
Increase in 1867	
Political	Intelligence.

Illidois, says the Chicago Democrat, intends to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship in opposition to Mr

Trial Trip of the New Steamship Moses Taylor.

THE AU ENGRANDED TARRALDS WINDSMAN, DECEMBERS OR LEST

WORKING OF THE SICKLES CUT OFF AND THE NEW VELOCIMETRE—DIMENSIONS OF THE SHIP AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TRIP—HOW THE VESSEL BRILLAVED—TRIBUTE TO NEFTUNE—A COLLATION

finished for M. O. Roberts & Co.'s United States Mail Cali-forms lize, went on her first trial trip on Monday, and and those engaged in her construction.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIP. The Moses Taylor was built by W. H. Webb—com-menced a year ago, and launched in August last—since which time her engines and upper works have been com pleted. Last Thursday she went on the balance dock foot of Pite street, and was entirely coppered in one day She is 250 feet long, 36 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold, ment. She had but about 10 feet draught yesterday, with 250 tons of coal on board, and was built with specific referfor about seven hundred passengers. The upper and main saloons are situated aft. The upper saloon consists of these rooms contains two borths, and is well fitted up. The doors and panellings will be painted white, with plain gilt mouldings. The furniture will be of rosewood. plain gilt mouldings. The furniture will be of rosewood. The main saloon is immediately beneath, and about eighty feet long. It contains fifty two state rooms, with three berths each. The doors and panellings are beautifully set with satin wood ground, with black walnut and other mouldings. The turniture is of rosewood, with red velvet cushions. The upper and main saloons are calculated to accommodate one hundred and thirty-four passengers. The second cabin is still below this, and fitted up with plain borths for ninety passengers. There are forward accommodations for four hundred steerage passengers. All the cabins are heated by steam registers. She carries six of Raymond's lifeboats, and will be bountifully supplied with life preservers, both of tin and cork, but mainly of cork. She is supplied with three water tight bulkheads, having four compartments. She carries a jib, topsail and staysail forward, with staysail, mainsail, fore and main spencer aft. She cost about \$250,000, and will be placed on the line, filling the place of the lamented Central America, on the 6th of January.

THE VELOCIMETER.

be placed on the line, filling the place of the lamented Central America, on the 5th of January.

One of the curiosities on the Moses Taylor (all of our new steamships have wonderful improvements) is a velocimetre, an instrument for registering the headway and leeway of the vessel, and the number of miles travelled in a given time. Though there is as yet no other machine for recording the rate of speed and distance accomplished by a sailing vessel without taking astronomical observations, the mechanism is very simple and easily explained. A flat plate, called a drag, is suspended below the keel, in the centre of the vessel, so as to be in the stillest water. The passage of the vessel through the water causes greater or less pressure on this plate or drag, which is connected by a rod with a circular indicator. The vessel is run at a given rate of speed, to ascertain the practical marks required, and by this means a perfect index is made without relying on theoretical demonstrations. The hand of the indicator will always point to the rate of speed, in knots per hour, which the vessel is then making. The leeway index is more used for sailing vessels, and will show, by means of similar apparatus, driven, however, by a horizontal wheel instead eff a drag, exactly how much the vessel fails off from a direct course. A system of clockwork records the distance travelled to the amount of four hundred miles. The face of the indicator is supplied with a chronometer, and has to be set every day as the record is taken, being only calculated to record the distance and rate of speed for any time less than twenty-four hours. Mr. L. D. Towsley is the owner of the patent.

THE ENGINES AND CUT OFF.

Generally the most interesting part of a steamship is

being only calculated to record the distance and rate of speed for any time less than twenty-four hours. Mr. L. D. Towsley is the owner of the patent.

THE ENGINES AND CUT OFF.

Generally the most interesting part of a steamship is the steam engines, and in this respect the Moses Taylor bears out the idea. She has two beam engines, built at the Allaire works, of fifty inch cylinder and ten feet stroke. The engines can be connected at pleasure to a single shaft, and can work separately. She has two return flue boilers, thirty-two feet long, twelve feet wide and ten feet high, and three furnaces to each. The engines were taken out of the old El Dorade, and are comparatively new. All the working parts are new. The engines were entirely remodeled and reorganized by Messrs. Dickinson & Sickles, the notice "cut off" gentlemen. Instead of the old crowbar method of starting the engines they are both started at once by means of a simple arrangement connecting with the raives. By turning a wheel either one way or the other the engines are simultaneously set going or stopped, so that the merest dunce in an engine-room could have no excuse for making a mistake. There is also an apparatus connecting with the bell rope in the pilot house, by means of which, in the act of pulling the bell, the pilot can stop the engine, thus providing for the possibility of the engineers getting asleep. All that now remains is to invent some apparatus to provide against the pilot testing asleep. All that now remains is to invent some apparatus to provide against the pilot testing asleep. All that now remains is to invent some apparatus to provide against the pilot testing asleep. All that now remains is to invent some apparatus to provide against the pilot getting asleep and the thing will be complete. The patent Sickles "cut off" has been before the public so long that it might seem superfluous to say what i coasists of; but, for the benefit of the uninitiated, a brief sketch may not be inappropriate. Any one who ever saw an ordinary steam e

coasists of; but, for the benefit of the uninitiated, a oriel skietch may not be inappropriate. Any one who ever saw an ordinary steam engine has doubtless noticed in the engine room a number of upright rods, which are periodically raised by long horizontal arms. These rods are connected with the valves, which regulate the admission of steam into the cylinder and the pressure against the piston. Without any "cut off" is esteam would, as the engineers say, "follow up full stroke," or keep entering the cylinder until the piston stops to return. The object of the adjustable "cut off" is to stop the entrance of steam at any given point of the stroke, in order to save any steam which it is not necessary to use. There are a number of very ingenious 'cut offs' in the field, all strenuously supported by their various inventors and possessors. It is not the design of this article to discriminate between any of these, but simply to show what was done with the one exhibited on this occasion. The desideratum in a "cut off" is that it should be adjustable readily, and operate so as to shut off the steam suddenly. This is accomplished it these engines, on the sike plan, in a very simple and apparently efficacious manner. The machinery however, is too complicated for a clear description to the general reader, and it may suffice to say that the "cut off" worked admirably. Another occuliarity about these engines is Mr. Sickies adjustable chain valve eccentric connections. They are easily worked, and present even to the unpractised eye a beautiful specimen of mechanical ingenuity. The excentrics are so flued that the valve connections can be worked either high or low, or not all, by the aimple arrangement of the wheel as described above, which also regulates the backing motion by a few turns. The advantage claimer for the sickies "out off" is, that by the aimple arrangement of the wheel as described above, which also regulates the backing motion by a few turns. The advantage of the valve gear is that the engines are more under c

only escaped on payment of a V, with which to treat all hands.

A COLLATION.

The appetites of all becoming somewhat sharpened, it was with no little pleasurs that the guests learned that a collation had been spread in the main cabin by the worthy steward, Mr. Phynns, formerly of the Illinois. No time was lost in making way to and of the same, which included the ordinary range of a cold collation, well watered with good liquor. The health of M. O. Roberts, Mr. Sickels and Captain McGowan was proposed, and Messrs P. M. Wetmore, Mr. Dickinson and Captain Baley responded for those modest gentlemen. The ship returned to the city at an early hour, and landed her delighted passengers at the foot of Warren street. The following will be the officers of the Moses Taylor:—

Captain—J. McGowan, formerly of the Empire City. First Officer—Charles R. Howard.

Second Officer—Mr. Soon.

Third Officer—Mr. Gregory.

Purser—E. A. Raymond.

James Dewsbury, of England.

James Dewsbury, of England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HROCKINN, 368 Fulton atreet, Dec. 28, 1857.

About ten or eleven years since an Englishman, named
James Dewsbury, lived in this city, and was in the habit
of frequenting the Franklin House, near the Fulton ferry
and also the tavern establishments (or "Shades") of Mr.
Sloke, on Brookiyn Heights, and of Mr. Dent, in Main
street. It is quite probable that inquiries made at either
or all of those places may lead to the information sought
for through the columns of the HERALD.

JOHN LOMAS.

THE PRESS GAG LAW IN FRANCE.

Censorship Suspension of La Presse Decree of the Minister of the Interior. The publication of the following article in Lo

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[From La Presse, Dec. 3.]

In the elections which took place in the month of June last, the democratic party made sure of the triumph of seven of its candidates; two of them, Messrs. Carnot and Goudchaux, refused to take the cath prescribed by the constitution. Did these two pursue the most sensible, the most reasonable course? Did they do their duty to the cause which the seven men elected by the democracy had undertaken to serve? There is evidently on one side or the other a mistake and a false calculation. On which side is the error? Who made the false calculation?

We know that this is a delicate question, and we should not have put it if we were mixed up with any coterie whatever. But in this journal, we thank Heaven, we are accustomed to think and speak freely, according to the impressions of the moment and without consulting anybody, either as to what it may be convenient to say or as to the choice of the period when it is convenient to say it.

Coteries require to be served with one's eyes closed; all their caprices misst be accepted without examination, and devotion must be shown to them by the sacrifice of reason. They resomble peevish and vain women, who only feel flattered by the follies which are committed in their behalf, and who regard a true and sincere attachment as an injury done to the power of their charms.

We do not belong to this class of worshippers; we do not believe anger and obstinacy to be the only homage worthy of the democratic cause. Our friends know that our zeal is not lukewarm, but they know also that it is neither thoughless nor extravagant. We are aware that it is convenient to hide one's self under the shadow of coteries, and in this way a great many people dispense with having an opinion of their own; but we likewise know that those who flatter a party by betraying their convictions, are hypocrites who will ruin the best cause. In politics as in religion, we are in favor of independ

forward character. He is a gallant man, in the full sense of the term.

When such men, in such a position, and above all, under such circumstances, are mistaken as to what is to be done, it is a great misfortune. Their example, instead of being useful to their party, cannot but injure and lead it astray. Let us, therefore, see whether the action of Messrs. Carnot and Goodchaux is conformable or contrary to the wishes, dispositions and interests of the democratic party.

There has existed for several months in the public mind a vague terror, which strikes every attentive observer, and which a few days since we pointed to as an evidence of the unmistakeable revival of public spiril. The hour of decisive resolution is now evidently at hand. The problems that pre-occupy the political world are simplifying themselves; the positions of the leaders are traced out and political parties are pressing closer to each other and counting up their strength. The var of principles is more active than ever; it deeply agitates Picidmont and Belgium, and the part that we involuntarily take in the triumph of our friends in Turin and Brussels is a proof that the Picidmontese and Belgians are not alone interested in it. It seems as if we had all heard from one end of Europe to the other a voice crying out to us, "Rise and be doing!" Are we to remain deaf to this mysterious voice?

Are we, living always in our recollections and in our regrets, to sink deeper and deeper into our despondency, like those takirs of India who stupify themselves into a comical state of immobility by continually turning the tail of a cow in their hands? The question has been put six months ago, and the immense majority of the democratic party has settled it against the partigans of the policy of despair and desertion.

Is the revolutionary party to imitate the legitimist party, which, by abstaining from action, has ended in nullification and that singular state of isolation which renders it as it were foreign on its own soi? The legitimist party is a corpse

resurrection?

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Messrs. Carnot and Goudchaux were not of this Messrs. Carnot and Goudchaux were not of this opinion six months ago, when, provoking the electoral movement and taking a resolute part in it, they formed committees, wrote circulars, sent them to the departments and deposited them at the office of the Attorney General. Why, therefore, abstain at present, whilst then they agitated themselves and others so energetically? What signified then that electioneering campaign? To what purpose those repeated appeals, those memoirs of advocates, those newspaper articles, and a recourse to the courts of appeal? Are we then after all to witness only a comedy, a legal pastime in that struggle so spontaneously engaged in, so patiently supported, and which ended in a success? In 1852 Mr. Henon refused to take the oath. Now, yielding to the wishes of his electors, he enters the legislative body. Wherefore do not Messrs. Carnot and Goudchaux show the same deference to the not less formal will of the electors of Paris?

Experience condemned the policy of those who in the month of June preached indifference and abstention. But after all their policy, however it may have been condemned, is easily to be understood; it is the obstinate error of a rigorism pushed to excess. This rigorism bears the respectable character of the sentiment which inspires it, and deserves the respect of those who cannot share it.

But what respect can be inspired by the conduct of those who after having six months ago preached action, when the issue of the struggle and the opinion of the democratic party were doubtful, condemn and abandon it now that success has so fully justified it? You appealed to a struggle; you animated the weak and carried with you the wavering. Ex-deputies, newspaper writers, citizens of all ranks and professions, we have concerted, enlightened and mutually encouraged each other, and this communion of action, strengthened by your personal triumph, you now attempt to destroy.

We have summed up our strength; we know that we are a great party devoted to revolution, equally decided to

want us to remain idle and to renounce all these advantages.

The voters, when you called them to the polls, were under the impression that you wanted to lead them as generals marching at the head of confident and obedient troops, and they answered your call. What must they think now, when they perceive that they have been the toys of a coterie's contrivance or of personal vanity? They had chosen you—they were expecting you to proceed to the work; and you forsake them. They will forsake you in their turn; of this you may be certain. You would have been in the minority of the legislative body; you will now be in the minority of your own party.

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We know that we will be asked what useful or important acts Messrs. Carnot and Goudchaux would have performed in the Legislative body? That is another question, which we intend to examine at some future time. To-day our purpose is merely to protest against conduct which will infuse doubt and despondency into public opinion.

But does public opinion exist at present? Undoubtedly it does, whatever may be said by those who have their own reason for seeking to drown its voice. For a period it has confined its career and its noise to subterranean channels; but like a neverfailing spring, it has not ceased to run. We know that it requires exertion and perseverance to bring it back into its usual broad and deep bed, and to enable it to roll there entirely the full volume of its waters. It is because the conduct of Messrs. Carnot and Goudchaux tends to check its return in this direction and to paralyze its action, that we think that conduct impolitic, and pronounce upen it a rigorous censure.

The ministerial decree was as follows:—

The Minister Secretary of State to the Department

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The Minister Secretary of State to the Department of the Interior—
Considering article 32 of the organic decree of the 17th of February, 1852, in relation to the Press.
Considering the several warnings given to the journal La Presse, under date of March 1, 1853; March 24, 1854; and March 26, 1857.
Considering the article published by La Presse in its issue of December 3, commencing with the words:
"In the elections which have just taken place," bearing the signature of A. Peyrat, and in which the writer, following up what he pretends to be the wishes, the dispositions and the interests of what is called the democratic party, the revolutionary party assumes:
"That for several months there have existed in the public mind a vague uneasiness and terror," and adds: "The hour of decisive resolution is now evidently at hand. The problems that pre-occupy the

political world are simplifying themselves.

Political parties are pressing closer to each other and counting up their strength.

* It seems as if we had all heard, from one end of Europe to the other, a voice crying out to us: 'Rise and be doing!' Are we, living always in our recollections and in our regrets, to sink lower and lower in our despondency?

* The revolutionary party must not imitate the legitimist party, which, by abstaining from action, has ended in nullification.

* We have calculated our strength, and know that we are a great party, devoted to the revolution, &c.

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Considering that, however unwise such sentiments may appear in the midst of the profound peace which the country is now enjoying, it is not right that a few troublesome minds should be permitted to preach up agitation and appeal to revolutionary passions with impunity.

Considering that for the general good, and more especially for the interest of those hard working classes which have never in France been more actively and fully employed than by the Emperor, the government possesses the right and feels it its duty to hold strictly in check the follies of those pretended democrats whose influence, if they ever had any, might be fatal to the welfare and the progress of those classes which, fortunately, they are now forever powerless to agitate.

Be it decreed:—

Art. 1. The journal La Presse is suspended for two months from the 4th of December inst.

Art. 2. The Prefect of Police shall take charge of the execution of the present decree.

BILLAULT.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1857.

It is not generally known, says the Journal du

It is not generally known, says the Journal du Havre of December 8, how many individuals are dependent for a living upoa a daily paper. The Presse gives a summary of the persons employed in its establishment, as follows:—Editors, managers, clerks, printers, folders, carriers, porters, couriers, obrrespondents, and all other persons attached, both casnally or permanently to its publication, about 774. It is said that M. Millaud has addressed a petition to the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of obtaining authority to publish the Presse as an exclusively literary paper during the two months' suspension to which that journal is condemned. It is also said, on the other hand, that the printers of the paper, under the advice of the business manager, M. Roux, have petitioned the Emperor direct for a removal of the interdict against the issue of La Presse. pendent for a living upoa a daily paper. The Presse

PROSCRIPTION OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE-DEFEC

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PROSCRIPTION OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE—DEFECTION OF EMILE DE GIRARDIN TO THE IMPERIALISTS.

(Correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis.)

You are aware that the Presse has been suspended for two months in consequence of an article in which M. Peyrat had severely censured MM. Carnot and Goudchaux, for having committed an inconsequence and a derilection, is refusing to fulfil a mandate which they had solicited and accepted, and which they betrayed at the moment when the hour had evidently approached for decisive resolutions and when parties divided for an array of their strength." This suspension of the Presse has been one of the most marked events of our current politics, and I happen to be better able to give you the facts of the matter than you can obtain them from any other source.

If the article of M. Peyrat had in one respect an aggressive bearing upon the imperial government, it had also, in another view, a coincidence with the aims of the government in its opposition to the practice of absenteeism, and in its tenaency to divide the democracy into two radically opposing factions. It is also stated that in the ministerial council, where the proposition of the suspension was taken by M. Billant, it was opposed by M. Fould, who insisted that the article of M. Peyrat was more really useful than mischievous. Such, however, was not the opinion of the Minister of the Interior, who replied, "Do you desire the presence of the republican opposition in the legislative corps, rather than its continuance in the streets? Truly, I am of opinion that they would be far more formidable with a legislative vote than with revolutionary muskets in their hands. The restoration and the dynasty of July were overthrown by the tribunals before they were attacked by the mob." The majority of the council sanctioned the suspension of the Presse An order was in the meantime signified to the different was in the meantime signified to the different was in the meantime signified to

EARTHQUARE IN SAVANNAH.—A very benable shock of an earthquake was felt in this city about nine o'clock A. M. on Saturday last. It was most severe on the north side of the bay—in fact the buildings were so that ken as to cause all the occupants to ruan into the street. There was but one shock, and it was of short duration. In our reading room it was not so great, but sufficiently severe to attract the altestion of those who were in it.—Sacatanah Republican, Dec. 21.